

CONSENSUS SET OF HEALTH STATUS INDICATORS KENTUCKY, 1998

**DIVISION OF EPIDEMIOLOGY
AND
HEALTH PLANNING**

**DEPARTMENT FOR PUBLIC HEALTH
CABINET FOR HEALTH SERVICES**



HEALTH STATUS INDICATORS

In September 1990, the document "Healthy People 2000, the National Health Promotion and Disease Prevention Objectives", was published by the US Department of Health and Human Services.¹

In the document, over 300 goals for the nation appear subdivided into four categories:

- health promotion
- health protection
- preventive services
- surveillance and data

Each target is measurable using data available from standard sources at the national level, and in many cases, at the state and local level as well. The goals focus on both the quantity of life and the quality of life. Taken together, the goals constitute a plan to improve the health of Americans by the year 2000.

Objective 22.1 of the document is: "Develop a set of health status indicators appropriate for federal, state, and local health agencies and establish use of the set in at least 40 states."

Through the consensus process, with policy and technical representation from all levels of public health, the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention developed the Health Status Indicators.² These 18 measures of health status outcome or factors which put individuals at an increased risk of disease or premature mortality were released in July, 1991.³

The indicators include both general and specific measures of community health. They are measurable using available data. By having standard indicators for federal, state and local use, comparisons to similar populations and national norms may be made. The set of indicators also may be used for health planning and resource allocation.

In response to Objective 22.1 and in order to focus on progress toward Kentucky's Year 2000 objectives, Kentucky-specific data have been collected on the consensus set of health status indicators. Unless noted otherwise, data are age-adjusted to the 1940 US population, a recognized standard.⁴

Kentucky has met the Healthy People 2000 goal for three of the indicators. No cases of measles have been reported in the state since 1992. The syphilis case rate is less than half the national year 2000 goal. The homicide rate is below the Healthy People 2000 goal.

Progress toward national and state goals has been made for the following:

infant mortality	motor vehicle crash deaths
work-related injury deaths	suicides
lung cancer	female breast cancer
cardiovascular disease	deaths from all causes
tuberculosis	prenatal care

Concerted efforts toward improvement continue in all other areas.

CONSENSUS SET OF INDICATORS FOR MONITORING TOWARD THE YEAR 2000 OBJECTIVES

Indicators of Health Status Outcome

1. Race/ethnicity-specific infant mortality

Death rates per 100,000 population for:

2. Motor vehicle crashes
3. Work-related injury
4. Suicide
5. Lung cancer
6. Breast cancer
7. Cardiovascular disease
8. Homicide
9. All causes

Reported incidence per 100,000 population of:

10. Acquired immunodeficiency syndrome
11. Measles
12. Tuberculosis
13. Primary and secondary syphilis

Indicators of Risk Factors

14. Incidence of low birth weight
15. Births to adolescents
16. Prenatal care
17. Childhood poverty
18. Proportion of persons living in counties exceeding US Environmental Protection Agency standards for air quality

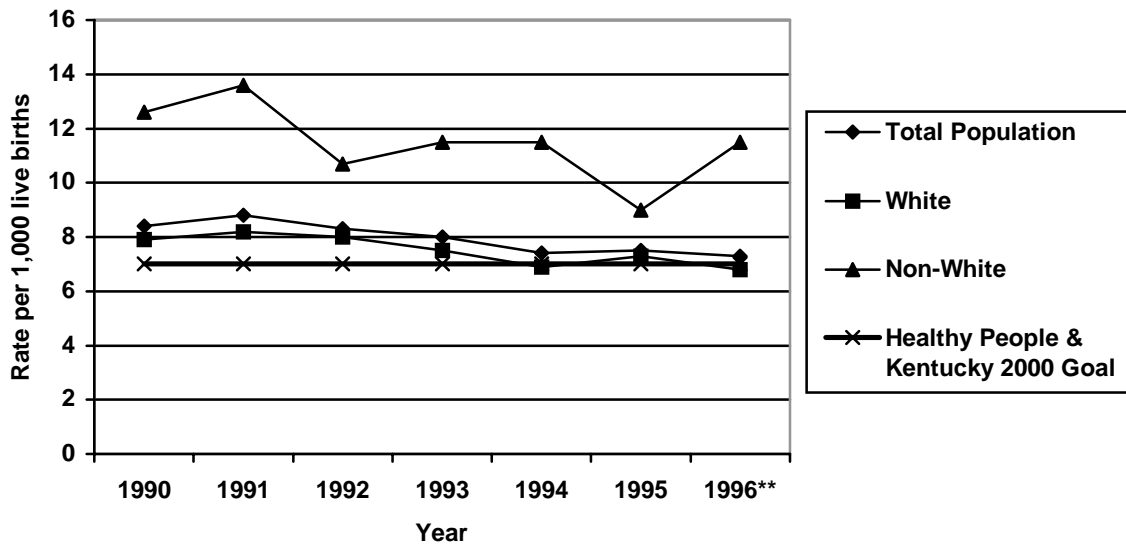
Position or number of the indicator does not imply priority.

INDICATORS OF HEALTH STATUS OUTCOME

INDICATOR 1. Race/Ethnicity-Specific Infant Mortality as Measured by the Rate (per 1,000 Live Births) of Deaths Among Infants Under One Year of Age.

"The infant mortality rate is a universally acceptable and understandable measure of the overall health status of a community. Disparities in this measure among racial or ethnic groups are indicative of unmet public health needs. Each community should measure infant mortality for its total population and for all of its significant racial or ethnic groups."²

Exhibit 1
Infant Mortality Rate*, by Race of Child
Kentucky, 1990-1996



Year	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996**
Rate*							
Total Population	8.4	8.8	8.3	8.0	7.4	7.5	7.3
White	7.9	8.2	8.0	7.5	6.9	7.3	6.8
Non-White	12.6	13.6	10.7	11.5	11.5	9.0	11.5

*Per 1,000 live births

**In 1996, racial classifications were changed to: 1) White and Other 2) Black

(Indicator 1 - continued)

National Baseline: Infant mortality rates per 1,000 live births, by race of mother, 1989

Total Population	9.8	White	8.1	Black	18.6
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Healthy People 2000 Goal:

Total Population	7.0	White	No race-specific goal	Black	11.0
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Kentucky 2000 Goal:

Total Population	7.0	White	6.4	Black	12.0
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Data Sources: National Vital Statistics System
Kentucky Annual Vital Statistics Reports

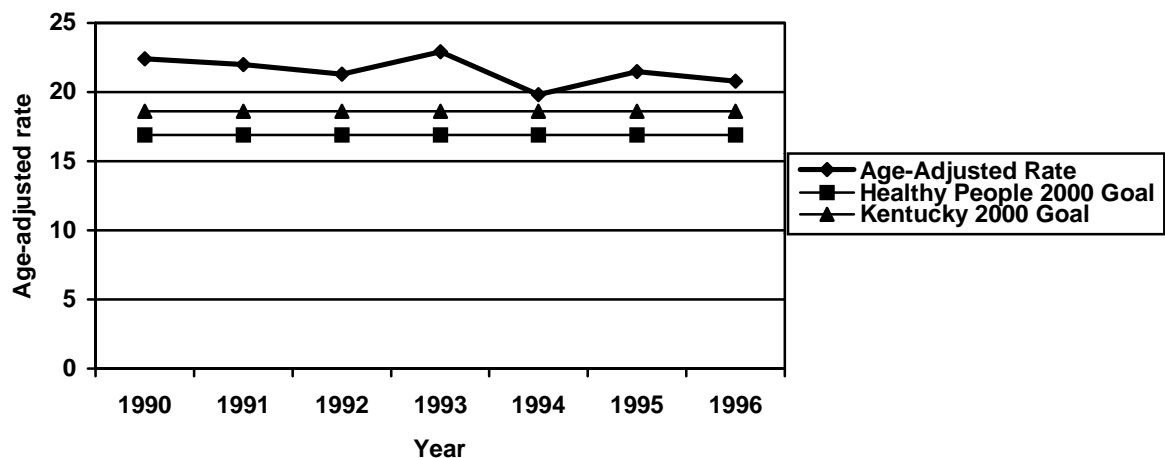
The 1990 Census population for Kentucky is:

Total:	3,685,296	
White:	3,397,646	(92.2%)
Non-White:	287,650	(7.8%)

INDICATOR 2. Motor Vehicle Crash Deaths per 100,000 Population.
ICD-9 Codes: E810-E825

"This is one of the largest causes of unintentional injury resulting in death, affecting all age groups, and for which there are effective preventive measures (for example, protective restraints, environmental or engineering changes, education, and traffic law enforcement)."²

Exhibit 2
Motor Vehicle Crash Deaths per 100,000 Population
Kentucky, 1990-1996



	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996
Total Deaths	849	813	807	867	769	839	810
Crude Rate*	22.8	22.1	21.7	23.1	20.1	21.7	20.9
Age-Adjusted Rate	22.4	22.0	21.3	22.9	19.8	21.5	20.8

*per 100,000 total population
All data age-adjusted to the 1940 US population

National Baseline: 18.9 deaths per 100,000 population, 1989
Healthy People 2000 Goal: 16.8 deaths per 100,000 population
Kentucky 2000 Goal: 18.6 deaths per 100,000 population (based on crude rate)

Data Sources: National Vital Statistics System
Kentucky Annual Vital Statistics Reports

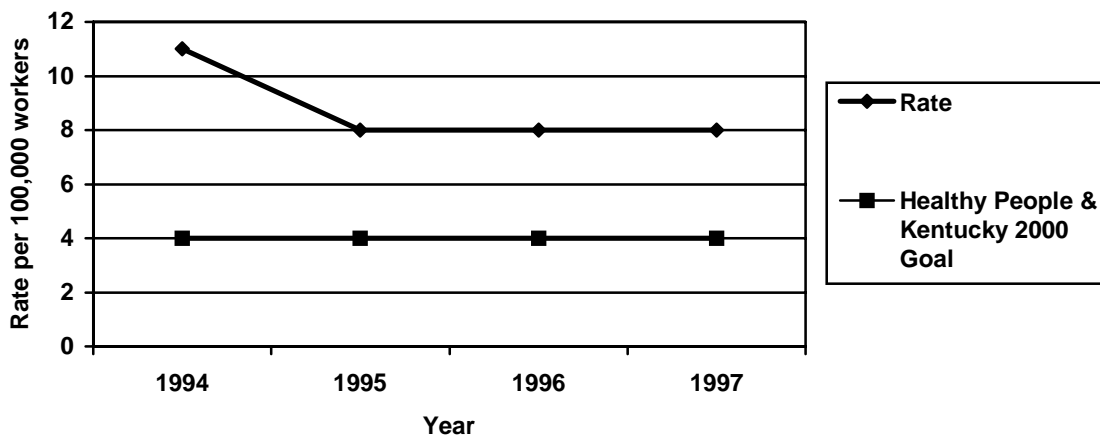
INDICATOR 3. Work-Related Injury Deaths per 100,000 Workers.

"The demographics of the workplace encompass all segments of the population, including minorities and females. Like other injury deaths, these occupational injury deaths are preventable."²

To be defined as an occupational fatality, the National Traumatic Occupational Fatalities (NTOF) requires the following criteria:

- Age at death - 16 years of age and over
- An "external" cause of death, ICD-9 codes of E800-E999, reported as immediate, underlying, or contributory
- Positive response to the "injury at work" item of the death certificate.

Exhibit 3
Work-Related Injury Deaths,
Kentucky, 1994-1997



Year	1994	1995	1996	1997
Total Deaths	165	142	145	146
Rate*	11.0	8.0	8.0	8.0

*per 100,000 workers (those employed of the workforce population) for the year of reported deaths

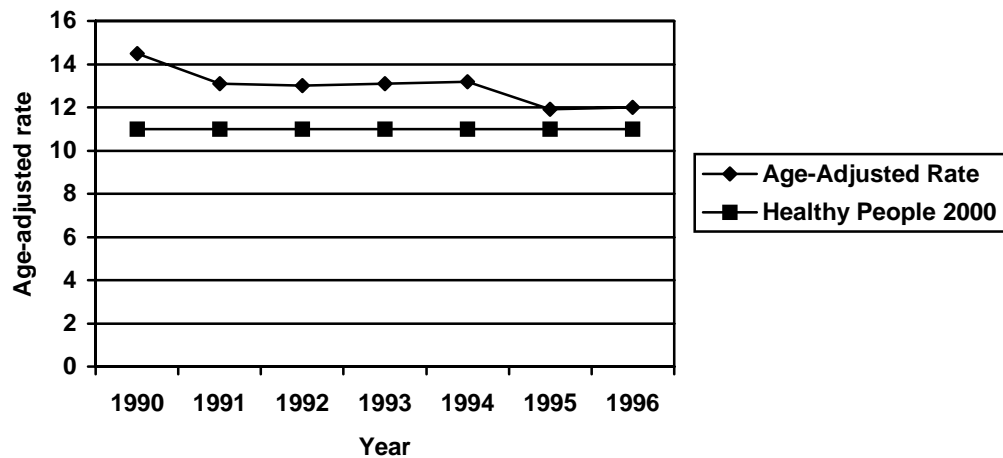
National Baseline: 5.6 deaths per 100,000 workers, 1989
Healthy People 2000 Goal: 4.0 deaths per 100,000 workers
Kentucky 2000 Goal: 4.0 deaths per 100,000 workers

Data Sources: National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health (NIOSH), "Fatal Injuries to Workers in the United States, 1980-1989: A Decade of Surveillance", August 1993.
Kentucky Injury Prevention and Research Center: Kentucky Fatality Assessment and Control Evaluation (KY FACE).

INDICATOR 4. Suicides per 100,000 Population.
ICD-9 Codes: E950-E959

"Suicide is one of the leading causes of death for persons aged 15-64 years and one of the leading causes of Years of Potential Life Lost. It is preventable and is also an indirect measure of the mental health of a population."²

Exhibit 4
Suicides per 100,000 Population,
Kentucky, 1990-1996



	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996
Total Deaths	568	513	512	528	526	484	498
Crude Rate*	15.2	13.9	13.8	14.1	13.7	12.5	12.8
Age-Adjusted Rate	14.5	13.1	13.0	13.1	13.2	11.9	12.0

*per 100,000 total population
 All data age-adjusted to the 1940 US population

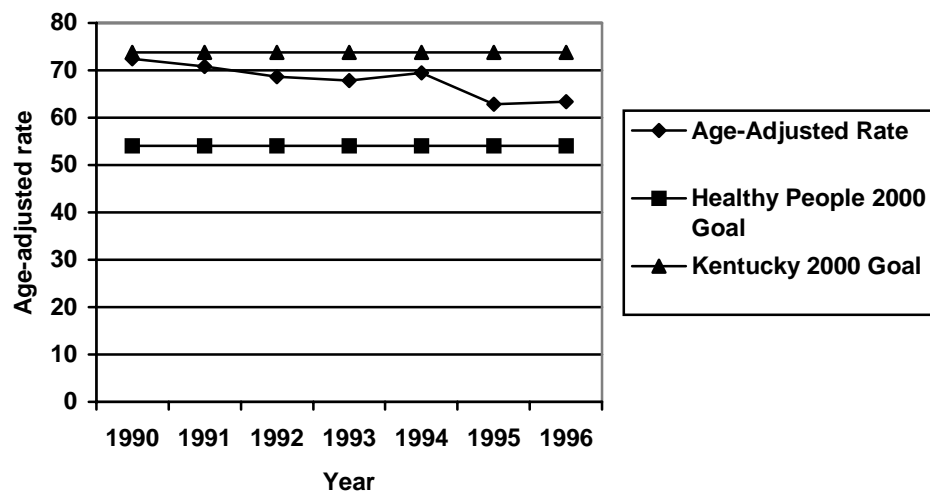
National Baseline: 11.3 deaths per 100,000 population, 1989
 Healthy People 2000 Goal: 10.5 deaths per 100,000 population
 Kentucky 2000 Goal: No related goal

Data Sources: National Vital Statistics System
 Kentucky Annual Vital Statistics Reports

INDICATOR 5. Lung Cancer Deaths per 100,000 Population.
ICD-9 Codes: 162.2-162.9 (Cancer of Lung and Bronchus)

"Lung cancer is a major cause of death for persons aged 45-75 years. In 1989, it was the primary cause of cancer mortality for men and the second leading cause of cancer deaths for women. To the extent that it is caused by factors such as smoking and exposure to radon, it is preventable."²

Exhibit 5
Lung Cancer Deaths per 100,000 Population,
Kentucky, 1990-1996



	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996
Total Deaths	2,843	2,970	2,922	2,955	3,091	3,056	3,123
Crude Rate*	76.3	80.6	78.7	78.7	81.5	79.2	80.4
Age-Adjusted Rate**	72.4	70.8	68.7	67.8	69.4	62.8	63.4

*per 100,000 total population

**All data age-adjusted to the 1970 US population

National Baseline: 47.9 deaths per 100,000 population, 1989
 Healthy People 2000 Goal: 53.0 deaths per 100,000 population
 Kentucky 2000 Goal: 73.8 deaths per 100,000 population

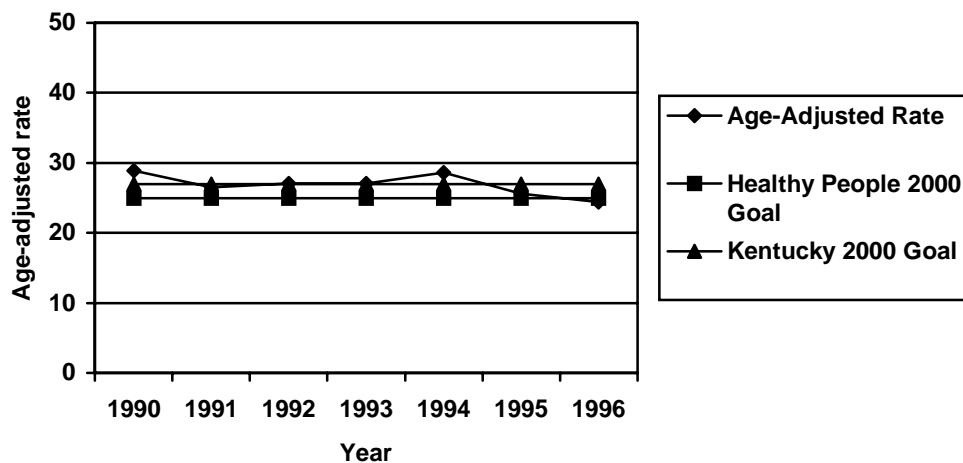
**The National Cancer Institute age-adjusts cancer rates to the 1970 US population.

Data Sources: National Vital Statistics System
 Kentucky Annual Vital Statistics Reports

INDICATOR 6. Female Breast Cancer Deaths per 100,000 Women
ICD-9 Code: 174

"In 1989, breast cancer was the third leading cause of cancer mortality in all women and the leading cause of cancer deaths for women age 35-64 years. While breast cancer incidence rates in the US have been climbing for the last 40 years, recent trends have shown a more dramatic increase since 1982. This recent rise has been the subject of much study and is due in part to increased mammographic screening. Survival rates for women with breast cancer have improved due to earlier diagnosis and treatment advances. With increasing survival rates, a decline in mortality would be expected. However, because of the concomitant rise in incidence, mortality from breast cancer has shown little change since 1940."²

Exhibit 6
Female Breast Cancer Deaths per 100,000 Women
Kentucky, 1990-1996



	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996
Total Deaths	641	591	624	633	688	631	612
Crude Rate*	33.7	30.8	32.2	32.4	34.9	31.7	30.6
Age-Adjusted Rate**	28.9	26.5	27.1	27.1	28.6	25.6	24.4

*per 100,000 female population

**All data age-adjusted to the 1970 US female population

National Baseline: 27.2 deaths per 100,000 women, 1989
 Healthy People 2000 Goal: 25.2 deaths per 100,000 women
 Kentucky 2000 Goal: 26.5 deaths per 100,000 women

**The National Cancer Institute age-adjusts cancer death rates to the 1970 US population.

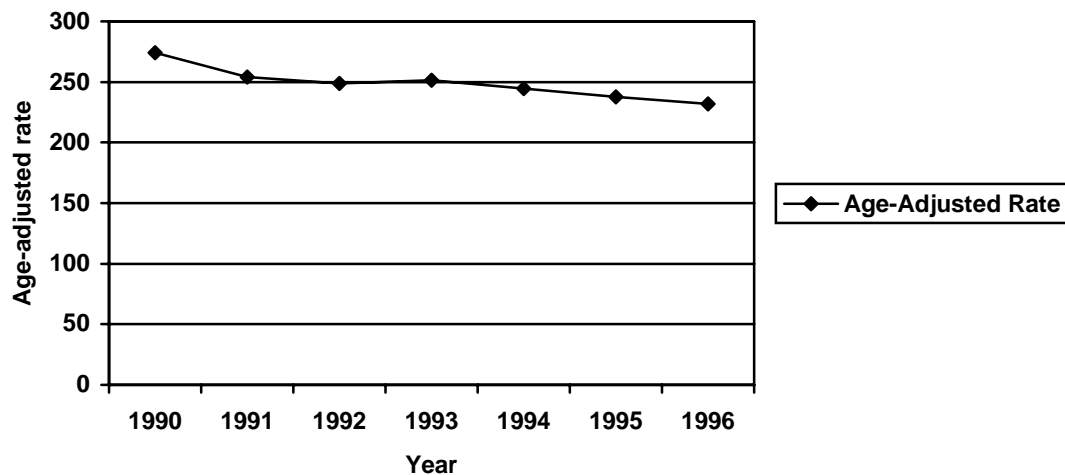
Data Sources: National Vital Statistics System
 Kentucky Annual Vital Statistics Reports

INDICATOR 7. Cardiovascular Disease Deaths per 100,000 Population

**ICD-9 Codes: Cardiovascular Disease (390-448)
Heart Disease (390-98, 402, 404-429)
Cerebrovascular Disease(430-438)**

"Mortality from heart disease has been declining since about 1950 while stroke mortality has been dropping steadily since US mortality statistics were first published in 1900. Despite the decline in cardiovascular mortality, significant racial disparities still exist. Mortality for the black population has historically been higher than that for the white population and in recent years has declined more slowly."²

**Exhibit 7
Cardiovascular Disease Deaths per 100,000 Population,
Kentucky, 1990-1996**



	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996
Total Deaths	15,022	15,037	14,866	15,540	15,439	15,427	15,237
Crude Rate*	403.1	408.0	400.3	414.0	406.9	399.6	392.3
Age-Adjusted Rate	274.1	254.2	248.6	251.5	244.7	237.7	232.1

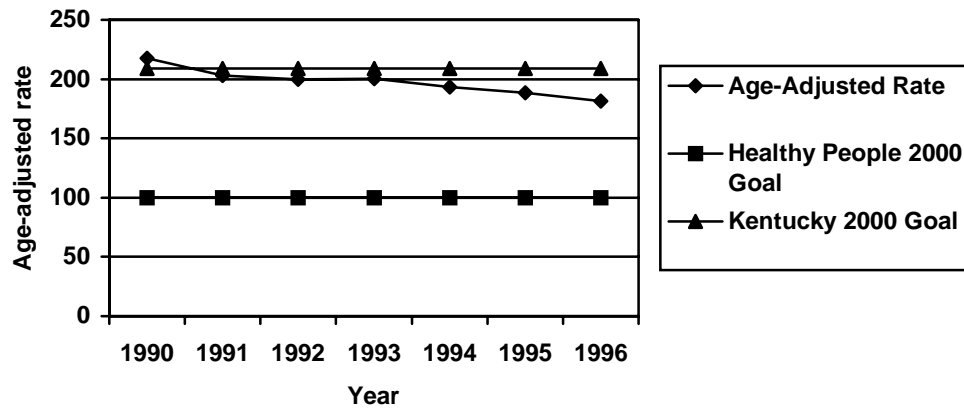
*per 100,000 population

All data age-adjusted to the 1940 US population

National Baseline: 194.2 deaths per 100,000 population, 1989
Healthy People 2000 Goal: No related goal (Goals are specific for heart disease and cerebrovascular disease.)
Kentucky 2000 Goal: No related goal (Goals are specific for heart disease and cerebrovascular disease.)

(Indicator 7 - continued)

Exhibit 7a
Heart Disease Deaths per 100,000 Population,
Kentucky, 1990-1996



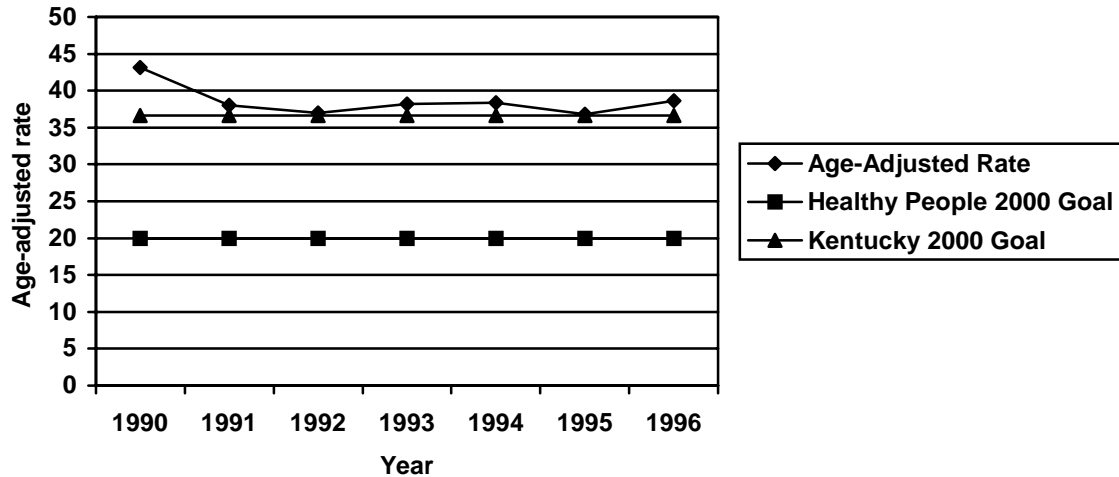
	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996
Total Deaths							
Crude Rate*	11,793	11,902	11,811	12,265	12,101	12,089	11,801
	316.5	323.0	318.1	326.7	319.0	313.2	303.9
Age-Adjusted Rate	217.4	203.0	199.7	200.4	193.4	188.5	181.4

*per 100,000 population
 All data adjusted to the 1940 US population

National Baseline: 155.9 deaths per 100,000 population
 Healthy People 2000 Goal: 100 deaths per 100,000 population
 Kentucky 2000 Goal: 209 deaths per 100,000 population

(Indicator 7 - continued)

Exhibit 7b
Cerebrovascular Deaths per 100,000 Population,
Kentucky, 1990-1996



	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996
Total Deaths	2,442	2,342	2,326	2,470	2,513	2,509	2,639
Crude Rate*	65.5	63.5	62.6	65.8	66.2	65.0	68.0
Age-Adjusted Rate	43.1	38.0	37.0	38.2	38.4	36.8	38.6

*per 100,000 population

All data age-adjusted to the 1940 US population

National Baseline: 28.0 deaths per 100,000 population, 1989

Healthy People 2000 Goal: 20.0 deaths per 100,000 population

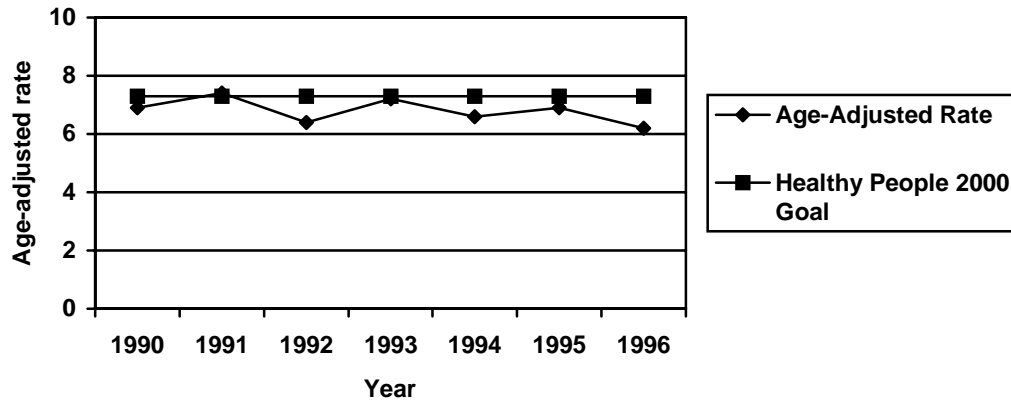
Kentucky 2000 Goal: 36.6 deaths per 100,000 population

Data Sources: National Vital Statistics System
Kentucky Annual Vital Statistics Reports, Health Data Branch

INDICATOR 8. Homicides per 100,000 Population
ICD-9 Codes: E960-E978

"Homicide is a measure of intentional violence in a community. It may reflect substance abuse and other social correlates of poor health behavior and risk exposures."²

Exhibit 8
Homicides per 100,000 Population,
Kentucky, 1990-1996



	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996
Total Deaths	253	261	232	263	243	260	237
Crude Rate*	6.8	7.1	6.2	7.0	6.4	6.7	6.1
Age-Adjusted Rate	6.9	7.4	6.4	7.2	6.6	6.9	6.2

*per 100,000 total population
All data age-adjusted to the 1940 US population

National Baseline: 9.4 deaths per 100,000 population (including legal intervention), 1989
8.5 deaths per 100,000 population (excluding legal intervention), 1987

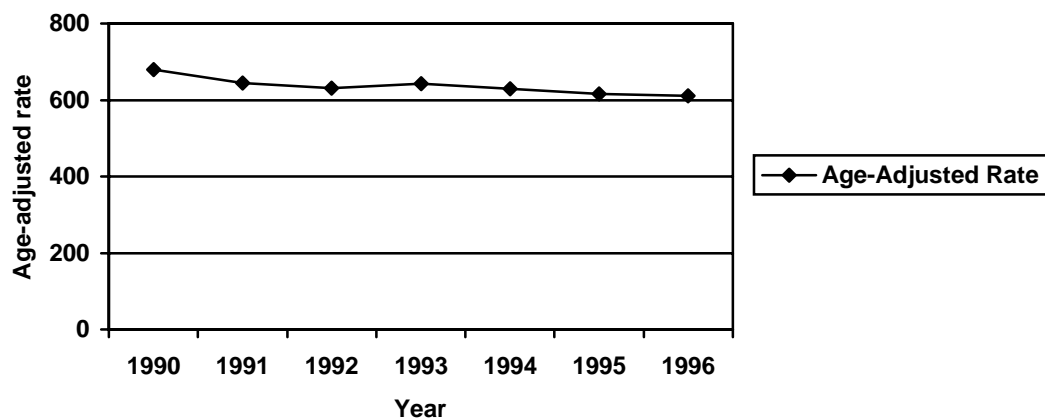
Healthy People 2000 Goal: 7.2 deaths per 100,000 population (excluding legal intervention)
Kentucky 2000 Goal: No related goal

Data Sources: National Vital Statistics System
Kentucky Annual Vital Statistics Reports

INDICATOR 9. Total Deaths per 100,000 Population.
ICD-9 Codes: All Causes of Death Combined

"The age-adjusted death rate is an understandable, comprehensive measure that can be compared across all geographic levels. It is related to other aggregate measures such as Years of Potential Life Lost, Life Expectancy, and Years of Healthy Life."²

Exhibit 9
Total Deaths per 100,000 Population,
Kentucky, 1990-1996



	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996
Total Deaths	34,971	35,229	35,010	36,789	36,919	37,085	37,193
Crude Rate*	940.0	960.0	940.0	980.0	960.0	960.7	957.7
Age-Adjusted Rate	679.0	644.0	631.0	643.0	630.0	615.7	610.3

*per 100,000 total population
All data age-adjusted to the 1940 US population

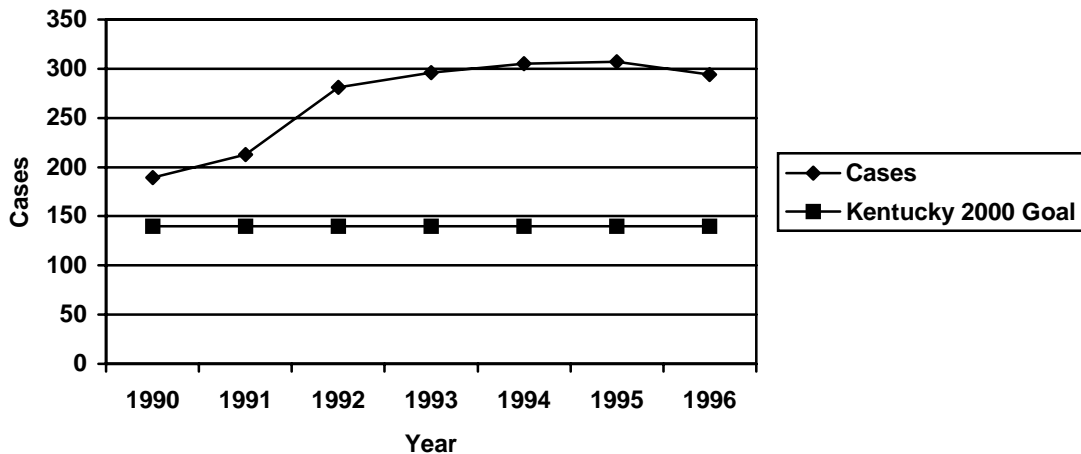
National Baseline: 523 deaths per 100,000 workers, 1989
Healthy People 2000 Goal: No related goal
Kentucky 2000 Goal: No related goal

Data Sources: National Vital Statistics System
Kentucky Annual Vital Statistics Reports

INDICATOR 10. Reported Incidence per 100,000 Population of Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome (AIDS).

"AIDS is a major public health problem with changing risk groups."²

Exhibit 10
Total Cases per 100,000 Population,
Kentucky, 1990-1996



	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996
Number of cases	189	213	281	296	305	307	294
Crude rate*	5.1	5.7	7.5	7.8	8.0	8.0	7.6

*per 100,000 total population

National Baseline: 44,000 to 50,000 diagnosed cases in the US in 1989
 Healthy People 2000 Goal: No more than 98,000 diagnosed cases in the US per year
 Kentucky 2000 Goal: No more than 130 diagnosed cases in Kentucky per year

The current case definition for Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome is too lengthy to reproduce here. It is contained in the *Morbidity and Mortality Weekly Report*, 1992; 41 (No. RR-17).

Data Sources: National HIV/AIDS Surveillance
 Kentucky HIV/AIDS Surveillance

INDICATOR 11. Reported Incidence per 100,000 Population of Measles.

"Measles is a public health priority as a severe condition and a sentinel measure for vaccine preventable diseases. Its presence in the community is an indicator of need for preventive services and/or problems with access to health care."²

Exhibit 11 Measles, Reported Incidence, Kentucky 1990-1997

	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997
Number of Cases	43	65	451	0	0	0	0	0
Crude Rate*	1.2	1.8	12.0	0	0	0	0	0

*per 100,000 total population

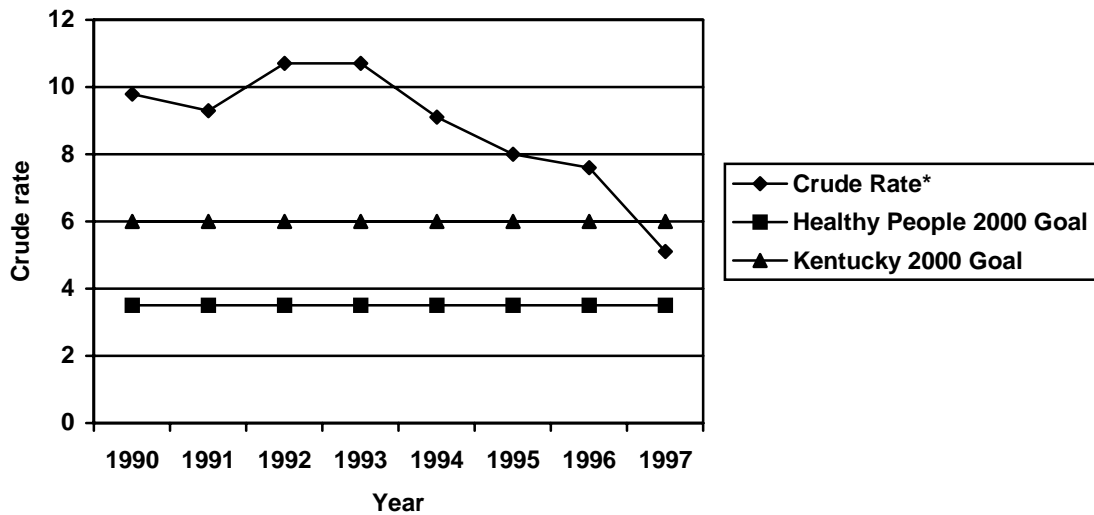
National Baseline:	11.2 reported cases per 100,000 population
Healthy People 2000 Goal:	No cases
Kentucky 2000 Goal:	No cases

Data Sources:	National Notifiable Disease Surveillance System, published in the <i>Morbidity and Mortality Weekly Report</i> in the fall, for the previous year's rates. Kentucky Public Health Surveillance System
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INDICATOR 12. Reported Incidence per 100,000 Population of Tuberculosis.

"Tuberculosis incidence is changing rapidly as a result of changes in HIV infection rates, demographics, and immigration patterns. It is a high priority condition for public health intervention."²

Exhibit 12
Tuberculosis, Reported Incidence,
Kentucky, 1990-1997



	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997
Number of Cases	361	347	402	404	347	327	259	199
Crude Rate*	9.8	9.3	10.7	10.7	9.2	8.5	6.7	5.1

*per 100,000 total population

National Baseline: 9.1 cases per 100,000 people, 1988

Healthy People 2000 Goal: 3.5 cases per 100,000 people

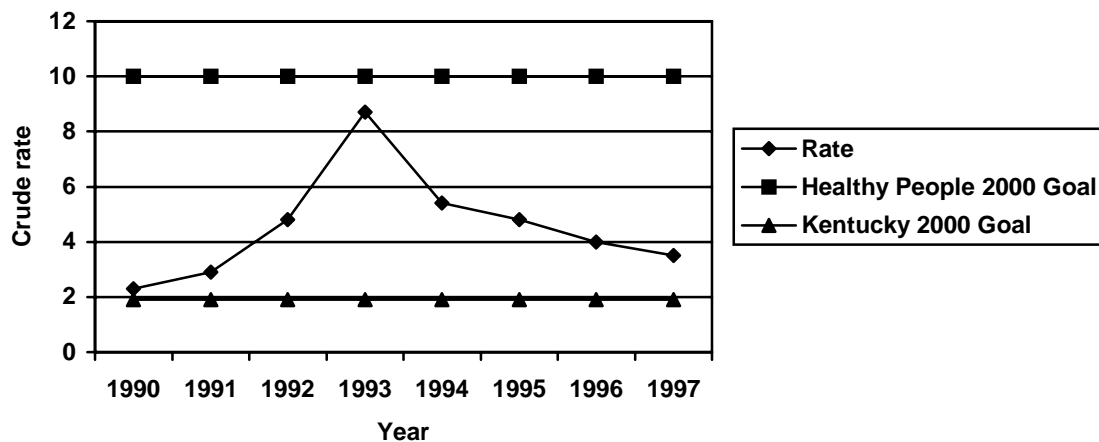
Kentucky 2000 Goal: 6.0 cases per 100,000 people

Data Sources: National Notifiable Disease Surveillance System
Kentucky Public Health Surveillance System - Communicable Disease Branch

INDICATOR 13. Reported Incidence per 100,000 Population of Primary and Secondary Syphilis.

"Syphilis is a sentinel measure for other sexually transmitted diseases."²

Exhibit 13
Syphilis, Reported Incidence,
Kentucky, 1990-1997



	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997
Number of Cases	117	108	182	331	208	185	154	135
Crude Rate*	3.2	2.9	4.8	8.7	5.4	4.8	4.0	3.5

*per 100,000 total population

National Baseline: 18.1 cases per 100,000, 1989

Healthy People 2000 Goal: 10.0 cases per 100,000

Kentucky 2000 Goal: 1.9 cases per 100,000

Data Sources: National Notifiable Disease Surveillance System
Kentucky Public Health Surveillance System - Communicable Disease Branch

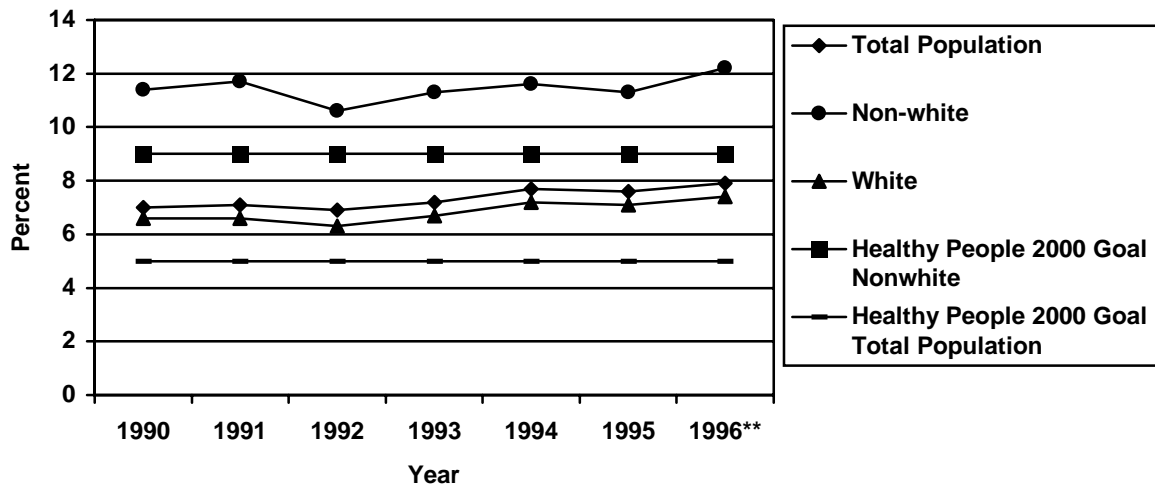
INDICATORS OF RISK FACTORS

INDICATOR 14. Incidence of Low Birth Weight, as Measured by Percentage of Total Number of Live-Born Infants Weighing <2500 Grams at Birth.

"This measure is directly associated with birth outcomes and is an indicator of access problems and/or need for prenatal care services."²

Exhibit 14 Percentage of Total Number of Live-Born Infants With Low Birth Weight*, by Race of Child, Kentucky, 1990-1996

*Less than 2500 grams



Percent	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996**
Total	7.0	7.1	6.9	7.2	7.7	7.6	7.9
White	6.6	6.6	6.3	6.7	7.2	7.1	7.4
Non-White	11.4	11.7	10.6	11.3	11.6	11.3	12.2

National Baseline:	Low birth weight*, by race of mother, 1989
	Total population 7.0 White 5.7 Black 13.2
Healthy People 2000 Goal:	Total population 5.0 Black 9.0
Kentucky 2000 Goal:	Total population 5.0 White 4.6 Non-white 8.1

**In 1996, racial classifications were changed to: 1) White and Other 2) Black

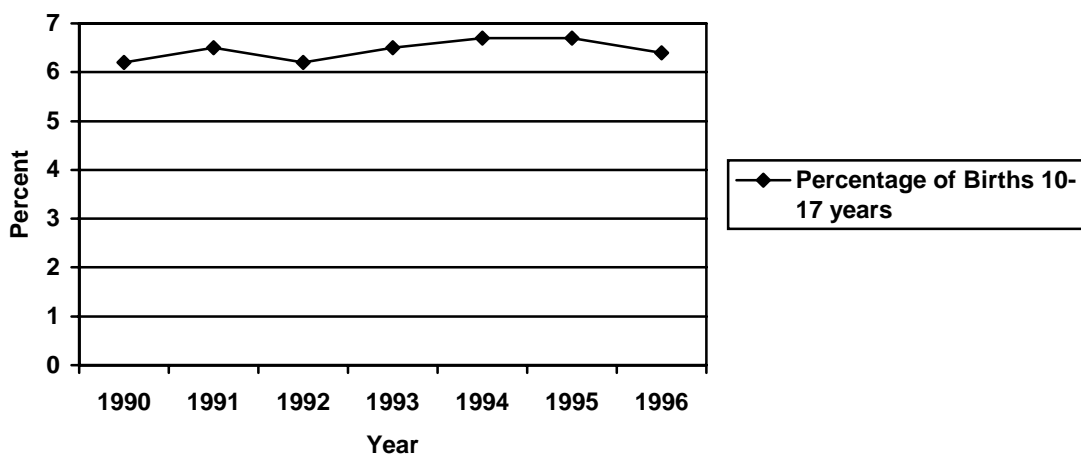
Data Sources: National Vital Statistics System
 Kentucky Annual Vital Statistics Reports

The 1990 Census for Kentucky is:
 Total: 3,685,296
 White: 3,397,646 (92.2%)
 Non-white: 287,650 (7.8%)

INDICATOR 15. Births to Adolescents (Females Ages 10-17) as a Percentage of Total Live Births.

"This indicator is a marker for other social and behavioral risk factors and represents a group with barriers to health care. Although the rate of births per 100,000 girls ages 10-17 years would be a better measure, the lack of population estimates for many communities led to the adoption of this surrogate."²

Exhibit 15
Percentage of Total Live Births to Adolescents, (Females Ages 10-17 Years),
Kentucky, 1990-1996



	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996
Total Live Births	54,041	53,703	53,655	52,895	52,900	52,054	52,059
Births 10-17 Years	3,351	3,501	3,300	3,441	3,534	3,484	3,321
Percentage of Births 10-17 Years	6.2	6.5	6.2	6.5	6.7	6.7	6.4

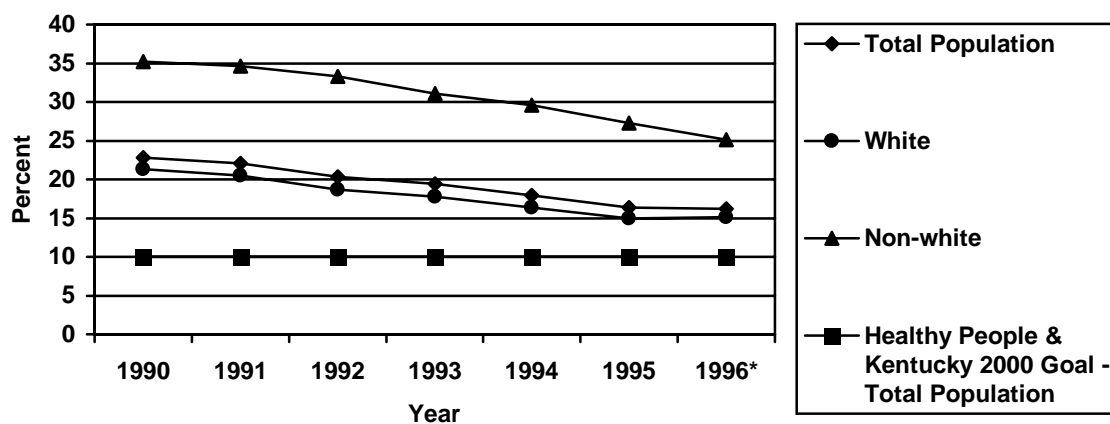
National Baseline: 4.8 % of births to females 10-17, 1989
 Healthy People 2000 Goal: No related goal
 Kentucky 2000 Goal: No related goal

Data Sources: National Vital Statistics System
 Kentucky Annual Vital Statistics Reports

INDICATOR 16. Prenatal Care as Measured by the Percentage of Mothers, Delivering Live Infants, Who Did Not Receive Care During the First Trimester of Pregnancy.

“Early entry into prenatal care permits early identification of risks and appropriate interventions. This measure is also an indicator of problems with access to care.”²

Exhibit 16
Percentage of Mothers, Delivering Live Infants, Who Did Not Receive Prenatal Care During the First Trimester of Pregnancy, Kentucky 1990-1996



Percent	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996*
Total	22.8	22.1	20.3	19.4	17.9	16.4	16.2
White	21.3	20.5	18.7	17.8	16.4	15.0	15.1
Non-White	35.2	34.6	33.3	31.1	29.6	27.3	25.1

National Baseline: Total Delivering Live Infants - 24.5%, White – 21.1%, Black – 40.0%

Healthy People 2000 Goal: All pregnant women 10.0%

Kentucky 2000 Goal: All pregnant women 10.0%

*In 1996, racial classifications were changed to: 1) White and Other 2) Black

Data Sources: National Vital Statistics System
Kentucky Annual Vital Statistics Reports

INDICATOR 17. Childhood Poverty, as Measured by the Proportion of Children Under 18 Years of Age Living in Families At or Below the Poverty Level.²

"This measure is directly associated with birth outcomes and is an indicator of access problems and/or need for prenatal care services."²

**Exhibit 17
Proportion of Children Under 18 Years of Age Living in
Families At or Below the Poverty Level,
Kentucky, 1990-1996**

	Year					
	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995*
Percent of Children	24.5	23.2	24.9	24.8	26.0	26.0

*Last year for which data are available

National Baseline: 20.6%, 1990
Healthy People 2000 Goal: No related goal
Kentucky 2000 Goal: No related goal

Data Sources: Bureau of Census, Kentucky State Data Center, Urban Research Institute, "Kids Count Data Book", Annie E. Cases Foundation
Division of Epidemiology and Health Planning, Health Policy and Planning Branch

INDICATOR 18. Proportion of Persons Living in Counties Exceeding US Environmental Protection Agency Standards for Air Quality During the Previous Year.

"Air quality is one of society's most serious emerging environmental issues. It is also a surrogate for other environmental concerns. The Environmental Protection Agency has issued National Ambient Air Quality Standards for six pollutants: particulate matter, sulfur dioxide, carbon monoxide, nitrogen dioxide, ozone, and lead."²

Exhibit 18
Air Quality, Proportion of Persons Living in Counties
Exceeding US EPA Standards, Kentucky, 1990-1996

	Year						
	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996
Percent	26.7	3.3	0.0*	23.9	22.4	34.5	27.6

*Successful monitoring of air quality is very difficult because of the complexity in measuring levels of pollutants in the environment, the levels of individual exposure to these pollutants, individual susceptibility to the pollutants' toxic effects, and the health effects attributable to the pollutants versus other influences.⁶

National Baseline:	32.0% (1990 air quality data, 1987 county population data)
Healthy People 2000 Goal:	15%
Kentucky 2000 Goal:	No related goal

Data Sources:	National Air Quality and Emissions Trends Reports, Kentucky Natural Resources and Environmental Protection Cabinet, Division of Air Quality
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ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

This report was prepared by Margaret Stapleton, MSPH, Division of Epidemiology and Health Planning, Department for Public Health, Cabinet for Health Services.

We wish to thank Jo Warren, Division of Epidemiology and Health Planning, for her help in data collection, and Beverly Bevell, Division of Epidemiology and Health Planning, for her help in document preparation.

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On each of the indicators, the reference for the National Baseline is reference 2 above; for the Healthy People 2000 Goal - reference 1; and for Kentucky 2000 Goal - reference 5.

Printed with state funds.

